

## No Need for Fed Rescue

Fears about the coronavirus knocked down equities last week, while a flight to safety brought the yield on the 10-year Treasury down to 1.51% at the Friday close versus 1.69% the week prior and 1.92% at the end of 2019.

The consensus in the futures market is that the Federal Reserve will cut the federal funds rate by 50 basis points this year.

We think that is ridiculous. The economy doesn't need rate cuts. Rate cuts won't fight uncertainty, and certainly won't stop a virus.

Last Thursday's GDP report showed that the economy grew at a 2.1% annual rate in the fourth quarter, in spite of an unusually large slowdown in the pace of inventory accumulation. Real GDP was up 2.3% versus a year ago. This morning, the January ISM manufacturing index rose back into expansionary territory, suggesting that the recovery is on solid footing. Auto sales, too, look healthy, and our early read on Friday's jobs report is that nonfarm payrolls will be up a respectable 165,000.

We repeat, none of these data suggest a need for

rate cuts. Investors - as well as the Fed - need to realize that rate cuts aren't going to "fix" economic growth.

Europe went to negative interest rates and more QE, and not only did economic growth fall behind the US, but so did stock market returns. From October 2015 through September 2019 the Fed shrank its balance sheet while the European Central Bank became even more accommodative. What happened? The S&P 500 rose 55% over that period while the Euro Stoxx 50 was up just 16%. In other words, it's clear that negative rates and more QE don't help the economy create growth!

While we doubt politicians and the Fed actually understand that reality, we do think worries about global growth will subside and the Fed will most likely keep the stance of monetary policy steady, with neither rate hikes nor rate cuts, while it gradually lifts the size of the balance sheet like it did (but didn't need to) late last year.

That said, it is not the Fed that will drive stocks in the year ahead, but profits, which continue to grow. US equities looked cheap to us a month ago, and higher profits have them looking even cheaper today. It's another great buying opportunity.

Date/Time (CST)	U.S. Economic Data	Consensus	First Trust	Actual	Previous
2-3 / 9:00 am	ISM Index – Jan	48.5	<b>49.1</b>	50.9	47.2
9:00 am	Construction Spending – Dec	+0.5%	<b>+0.2%</b>	-0.2%	+0.6%
afternoon	Total Car/Truck Sales – Jan	16.8 Mil	<b>16.7 Mil</b>		16.7 Mil
afternoon	Domestic Car/Truck Sales – Jan	13.1 Mil	<b>13.0 Mil</b>		13.0 Mil
2-4 / 9:00 am	Factory Orders – Nov	+1.2%	<b>+1.5%</b>		-0.7%
2-5 / 7:30 am	Int'l Trade Balance – Nov	-\$48.1 Bil	<b>-\$48.2 Bil</b>		-\$43.1 Bil
9:00 am	ISM Non Mfg Index – Jan	55.1	<b>55.1</b>		55.0
2-6 / 7:30 am	Initial Claims – Feb 1	215K	<b>214K</b>		216K
7:30 am	Q4 Non-Farm Productivity	+1.5%	<b>+1.6%</b>		-0.2%
7:30 am	Q4 Unit Labor Costs	+1.0%	<b>+2.1%</b>		+2.5%
2-7 / 7:30 am	Non-Farm Payrolls - Jan	160K	<b>165K</b>		145K
7:30 am	Private Payrolls – Jan	150K	<b>155K</b>		139K
7:30 am	Manufacturing Payrolls – Jan	-4K	<b>-7K</b>		-12K
7:30 am	Unemployment Rate – Jan	3.5%	<b>3.5%</b>		3.5%
7:30 am	Average Hourly Earnings – Jan	+0.3%	<b>+0.3%</b>		+0.1%
7:30 am	Average Weekly Hours - Jan	34.3	<b>34.4</b>		34.3